United Nations S/2003/635

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 June 2003

Original: English

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 27 May 2003 (S/2003/572) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 15 June 2003,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 December 2003;

3. *Endorses* the increase of the UNFICYP civilian police component by no more than 34 officers in order to meet the increased workload resulting from the welcome partial easing of restrictions on island-wide freedom of movement, which has been met by goodwill from Greek and Turkish Cypriots;

4. *Notes* the limited steps taken by the Turkish Cypriot side to ease some of the restrictions imposed on 30 June 2000 on the operation of UNFICYP, but urges the Turkish Cypriot side and the Turkish forces to rescind all remaining restrictions on UNFICYP;

5. *Expresses concern* at the recent, further violations by the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces at Strovilia and urges them to restore the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 2003 on the implementation of this resolution;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia

I. Introduction

1. In its presidential statement of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30), the Security Council requested me to submit reports, at least every four months, on the situation in Somalia and the efforts to promote the peace process, including updates on the scope and contingency planning for launching a peace-building mission for Somalia.

2. The present report covers the period since my last report on this subject, dated 26 February 2003 (S/2003/231). It provides an update on the progress made and the support given by the international community, in particular by the United Nations system, to the ongoing Somali national reconciliation process at Mbagathi, Kenya, under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and its Kenyan chairmanship. The report also covers political developments, humanitarian conditions and the security situation in Somalia, as well as the humanitarian and development activities of United Nations programmes and agencies concerning Somalia, including measures taken in response to resolution 1425 (2002) of 22 July 2002.

II. Somali national reconciliation process

3. Kenya's new Special Envoy for Somalia, Bethuel Kiplagat, has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen and restructure the reconciliation process. He has set up a Somali arbitration committee, whose 15 members comprise 3 persons from each clan, including minorities, to handle the persistent problems relating to representation at the conference. In order to help harmonize the reports of the six reconciliation committees, he also set up a technical harmonization committee composed of Somali experts. As indicated in my last report, these committees have been working on draft texts on federalism and a provisional charter; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; land and property rights; economic recovery, institution-building and resource mobilization; conflict resolution and reconciliation; and regional and international relations. Some members of the Somali Leaders Committee objected to the establishment of the technical harmonization committee, preferring instead to handle the harmonization effort at the political level. This issue is yet to be settled. Mr. Kiplagat has also succeeded in reducing the overall costs of the Somalia national Reconciliation Conference by

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more than half through the reduction of the number of delegates and personnel and the relocation of the Conference from Eldoret to Mbagathi, near Nairobi.

4. The Kenyan Minister for Foreign Affairs launched the plenary of the second phase of the Conference on 14 May 2003. In June the plenary is expected to endorse by consensus the reports prepared by the six reconciliation committees. Soon thereafter, the third phase of the Conference is expected to select an all-inclusive Government. Most of the 360 Somali delegates participated in the launching event, which was given wide press coverage and was attended by representatives of the international community.

5. While the Transitional National Government, as represented by its Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Transitional National Assembly, as well as many other leaders belonging to the Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council and representing "Puntland", continued their active participation in the Conference, other leaders, including Mohamed Qanyare Afrah, Musse Sudi "Yallahow", Osman Hassan Ali "Atto", Omar Mahmud Mohamed "Finish" from Mogadishu and Barre Aden Shire "Hirale" of the Juba Valley Alliance, based in Kismayo, were absent from the Conference for almost two months. Many of these leaders returned to Mbagathi for the start of the plenary of the second phase of the Conference.

6. On 11 March the Deputy Speaker of the Transitional National Assembly, at that time acting as the leader of the Transitional National Government delegation at the Conference, accused Ethiopia of amassing troops on its border with Somalia and of crossing into the country at several locations. He demanded that Ethiopia be excluded from the IGAD Technical Committee overseeing the reconciliation process, presently composed of the Frontline States (Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya) and the IGAD secretariat. In a similar vein, the Chairman of the Rahanwein Resistance Army (RRA), Colonel Hassan Mohamed Nur "Shatigadud", issued a statement on 23 March protesting that one of his former deputies, who has opposed him militarily in recent months, was accompanying a two-man IGAD monitoring delegation to Baidoa. He also accused Ethiopia of disrupting progress in the reconciliation process and of encouraging new rounds of fighting in Somalia. Ethiopia denied these allegations and reiterated its commitment to peace in Somalia.

7. Following the decision of the Foreign Ministers of the Frontline States to establish a committee to monitor implementation of the Eldoret Declaration (S/2002/1359, annex), comprising IGAD, the African Union, the United Nations, the European Commission, the League of Arab States and some IGAD Partners Forum member States, the Ceasefire Monitoring Committee, at its first meeting, on 4 March, addressed the escalation of hostilities in Somalia, in particular the fighting in the Medina district of Mogadishu between the militias of Musse Sudi "Yallahow" and Omar Mahmud Mohamed "Finish", as well as the fighting at Buale in the Juba Valley (see paras. 27 and 28 below). The Committee condemned the violence and called on all parties to desist from fighting.

8. Kenya has provided a retired General to serve as an adviser to the Committee, and the African Union has agreed to provide military personnel to serve as monitors in support of the Committee. A working group of the Committee, composed of IGAD, the African Union, Ethiopia, the League of Arab States, the European Commission, Sweden and the United Nations, has been established as an advisory body to the IGAD Technical Committee on issues pertaining to its monitoring tasks. My Representative has been participating in the Committees as an observer.

9. On 6 March the Presidency of the European Union (Greece) issued a statement condemning all violations of the Eldoret Declaration. On 19 April the League of Arab States issued a statement calling on the Somali leaders to adhere to the Declaration and to accelerate their efforts to reach a political settlement to the Somali crisis. They also called on international and regional organizations to cooperate with the League of Arab States in establishing a programme aimed at restoring security to Somalia through the disarmament of the militias.

10. The decision to hold monthly meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the Frontline States (see S/2003/231, para. 31) has not been implemented, leaving the issue of the non-participation of "Somaliland" in the reconciliation process yet to be discussed at that level. Some Somali leaders have underlined that the absence of "Somaliland" from the reconciliation process will seriously undermine the process. It was hoped that the challenges faced in the ongoing Somali national reconciliation process would be discussed at the tenth IGAD Summit, which was scheduled to take place from 23 to 27 April in Kampala. However, the Summit was also postponed.

III. Activities of the United Nations

11. My Representative and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia continue to actively monitor and support the reconciliation process, while the country team and its partners have intensified operational efforts to contribute to peace-building and reconciliation inside Somalia. My Representative meets regularly with Somali leaders, IGAD representatives and donors, in particular the IGAD Partners Forum, in order to help make the reconciliation process as inclusive as possible and to coordinate the international community's support for the process. In mid-May, in view of the apparently high expectations of a future United Nations role in Somalia among those involved in the Conference, a senior officer from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations joined the Mbagathi team of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia for a week to clarify to the Somali parties and the IGAD mediation team the requirements and parameters for possible United Nations assistance in implementing an eventual peace plan for Somalia, particularly regarding ceasefire monitoring and demilitarization and demobilization.

12. In accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, the United Nations has continued to support the mainstreaming of a gender perspective and women's human rights issues at the Conference and has provided a gender expert to work with the IGAD mediation team. The establishment of a women's resource centre for information, dialogue and negotiation has provided women delegates with the much-needed practical support to enhance their efforts. Somali women delegates developed and compiled a lobbying document on gender issues for discussion at the Conference. The key issues raised include affirmative action, special measures on women's representation, women's access to and control over resources, and the impact of war on women and girls.

13. At a United Nations workshop organized for key Somali business leaders from 24 to 26 May 2003, at the request of Mr. Kiplagat, the Somali business community requested its participation in the work of the Conference and expressed its willingness to support the outcome of the Somali national reconciliation process.

14. Two meetings of the Somalia Contact Group were held during the current reporting period, one in New York on 14 March, chaired by the Under-Secretary-

General for Political Affairs, and the other in Nairobi on 27 March, chaired by my Representative. At the latter meeting, Mr. Kiplagat reported on the progress being made and the challenges faced in the reconciliation process, and the need for increased international support for the peace process in Somalia was reiterated.

15. The Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1425 (2002) submitted its report (S/2003/223) on 25 March 2003. In accordance with resolution 1474 (2003) of 8 April 2003, by which the Council decided to re-establish the Panel of Experts, I appointed the Panel's four members, including the Chairman, on 30 April 2003 (see S/2003/515). The Panel began its work on 12 May and it is scheduled to provide a mid-term briefing to the Council in August.

16. At its fifty-ninth session the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Ghanim Alnajjar, for a further year and, inter alia, welcomed the progress achieved at the Mbagathi Conference.

IV. Developments inside Somalia

17. On 27 March 2003 the President of the Transitional National Government, Abdikassim Salad Hassan, and some faction leaders based in Mogadishu held a meeting. Citing the lack of progress at the Mbagathi Conference, they stated that it was their intention to proceed with efforts at restoring security in Mogadishu and to convene a Somali national reconciliation conference inside Somalia.

18. On 31 March, in the company of a number of Somali leaders who had continued their participation at the Mbagathi Conference, Hussein Aidid, at a press conference in Nairobi, strongly denounced the Mogadishu meeting as divisive. He urged the Somalia leaders meeting in Mogadishu to end their parallel endeavours and to proceed to Mbagathi. However, the Prime Minister's Office in Mogadishu reportedly told the press that the Mogadishu meeting was not intended to be an alternative to the Mbagathi Conference but a consultative meeting to discuss ways of bringing stability and security to the Somali capital.

19. Reports indicate that disagreements have emerged between President Hassan, who has remained in Mogadishu, and the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Transitional National Assembly, who are leading the Transitional National Government delegation at the Mbagathi Conference. Differences on how the reconciliation process should proceed have also been reported among members of the delegation. The Prime Minister is reported to have dismissed the Commerce Minister and the Minister of State for Disarmament and Demobilization in April for failing to adhere to the policy of the Transitional National Government at the Conference. On 26 May the Prime Minister returned to Mogadishu for consultations.

20. After an eight-month recess, the Transitional National Assembly reconvened its fifth session on 28 April with 165 out of the 245 members present. The Assembly had been unable to meet, ostensibly because most of its members were at the Mbagathi Conference. The reconvened Assembly has been debating the possibilities of reviewing the Transitional National Charter, with the aim of extending the Transitional National Government's term of office beyond August 2003, when its three-year term expires.

21. "Presidential elections" took place in "Somaliland" on 14 April 2003. The three candidates representing three political parties were "Somaliland's" incumbent "president", Dahir Riyale Kahin of the Allied People's Democratic Party (UDUB); Ahmad Muhammad Silanyo, a veteran politician of the Solidarity Party (Kulmiye); and Faysal Ali Warabe, a civil engineer from the diaspora, of the Justice and Welfare Party (UCID). On 19 April the "National Electoral Commission" announced that incumbent "president" Dahir Riyale Kahin had won the election by a margin of 80 votes out of almost 500,000 cast. The Kulmiye Party rejected the results, questioning their accuracy and contending that political pressure had been exerted on the Commission.

22. Reports indicate that the polls were conducted in a peaceful manner, with trained "Somaliland" observers present at polling stations. There was no official international monitoring of the elections. However, representatives of South African non-governmental organizations and the Inter-Africa Group, as well as Addis Ababa- and Nairobi-based diplomats from Canada, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America were present.

23. On 11 May the "Somaliland" High Court announced the official results, amending the figures released earlier by the Commission and placing UDUB in the lead by 217 votes. The Chairman of the Kulmiye party rejected the figures and reiterated that he would accept neither the Commission's results nor the High Court's decision. On 16 May Dahir Riyale Kahin and his deputy, Ahmad Yusuf Yasin, were sworn into office by the president of the "Somaliland" High Court. Meanwhile, the House of Elders extended the tenure of the House of Representatives for two years and its own term for three years.

24. In "Puntland", Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed and his opponents participated in a reconciliation conference in Bossasso, involving 300 representatives from both sides, to end the conflict between his administration and the "Puntland" Salvation Movement, led by General Ade Muse Hirse. The latter is an ally of Jama Ali Jama, who was a rival claimant to the "Puntland" presidency. The two sides entered into a power-sharing agreement on 17 May. Reports indicate that Mr. Jama, although not part of the peace process, has welcomed the agreement, which was the outcome of a mediation effort by two prominent elders from Sanaag.

Security

25. While security conditions in "Somaliland" and "Puntland" remained calm during the current reporting period, the border dispute with regard to Sool and Sanaag districts continues to cause tensions between the two administrations.

26. Security conditions in southern Somalia continue to be a serious concern, with no clear local authority in many areas that could control the activities of bandits who extort money from travellers and merchants and where clan feuds continue to claim lives. In March humanitarian staff had to be withdrawn from southern Mudug and Galgudud due to fighting between the Abgal and Habr Gedir subclans. Fighting between RRA factions persists around Baidoa, with militias continuing to lay mines and carrying out raids into the town. On 10 April some 27 people were killed by a mine explosion on the Baidoa-Dinsor road and in subsequent fighting between the Leysan and Garewale clans. Baidoa and the areas within 40 kilometres of the town remain off limits to all United Nations staff due to insecurity. On 14 May a driver of

a car hired by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was killed in Kismayo in a dispute between Marehan and Galjeel militias. The incident occurred during a tour of the city by two international humanitarian staff.

27. Access to the Gedo region by humanitarian agencies has been difficult due to intra-Marehan fighting. While tensions remain, fighting between the Bartire and Aulehan clans in the Juba Valley for control of the Buale district has subsided. Peace talks supported by businessmen, clan elders and religious groups are under way in Buale. The conflict claimed numerous lives and led to the displacement of people as well as the temporary closure of one of the few bridges across the Juba River. Buale also remains off limits to all United Nations staff due to insecurity.

28. The situation in Mogadishu remains unpredictable and dangerous, and access to the city for humanitarian agencies is very limited. National humanitarian staff conduct operations depending on the security situation. Abgal intra-clan clashes and fighting between militias loyal to Musse Sudi "Yallahow" and Omar Mahmud Mohamed "Finish" for control of the Medina district of Mogadishu resulted in several casualties in February and March. The Mogadishu seaport and airport remain closed. Crime is still a very significant problem in the city, with many reports of kidnappings, robberies, hijackings and other violent acts.

The humanitarian situation

29. The Somali people have continued to struggle with chronic food insecurity, poverty, disease, drought and severely limited educational and employment opportunities. Somalia's human development index remains one of the lowest in the world. About 400,000 Somalis are refugees in neighbouring countries, while up to 370,000 others are internally displaced.

30. Two good rainy seasons in 2002 have benefited rain-fed agriculture in the south of the country and improved conditions for livestock. As a result, overall cereal production reached a post-war high in March 2003, with an average 80 per cent increase nationwide. These developments have generally reduced acute food security problems, with some exceptions in the north-west, where drought conditions prevail, and in areas of the south, where conflict and lack of access are affecting the ability of some farmers to harvest their crops. The abundant rainfall has also reduced the incidence of cholera considerably.

31. It is anticipated that the 2004 harvest could be adversely affected by current floods in southern and central Somalia, in particular in areas along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers. However, so far the damage to farmland and levels of displacement appear to be minimal. United Nations agencies and their partners continue to monitor the situation and have pre-positioned relief supplies in the affected areas. Riverbanks have been strengthened and sluice gates along the Shabelle River have diverted water from areas under cultivation. The United Nations and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office have also provided equipment and funds to conduct aerial surveys.

32. The Sool, Sanaag and Bari regions, however, continue to suffer the effects of successive years of drought and insecurity. Local authorities and humanitarian agencies have raised concerns regarding the situation of some 35,000 vulnerable pastoral people on the Sool plateau. The United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator

is making efforts to secure the necessary agreements from the "Somaliland" and "Puntland" authorities to conduct an inter-agency assessment of the areas. Other areas of continuing vulnerability include the central Mudug and Galgadud regions, the southern areas of the Bay region, and parts of the Lower and Middle Juba and Gedo regions.

33. While still fragile, relative stability in northern Somalia and, more recently, in some areas of the south has allowed cautious consideration of expanded operations in some areas. In "Puntland", United Nations agencies and their partners are taking measures to expand operations in support of peace-building, as well as to revitalize coordination mechanisms. In the Kismayo area, despite recurring incidents (see para. 26 above), local leaders have made efforts to improve security. As a result, several non-governmental organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross have recently undertaken assessments with a view to re-establishing operations. The United Nations Development Programme and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs are initiating work in the area to complement the long-standing programmes of UNICEF, Muslim Aid and the Somali Red Crescent Society that provide assistance to some 15,000 internally displaced persons and destitute local populations. At the same time, humanitarian access continues to be hampered in many areas of southern and central Somalia due to prevailing insecurity.

34. In May the United Nations country team and its partners reviewed the 2003 Common Humanitarian Action Plan, as well as the international response to the United Nations Consolidated Appeal. They noted that considerable progress had been made in the delivery of humanitarian relief, the reintegration of refugees, the promotion of the rule of law through law enforcement training and judicial reform, and poverty reduction through increased remittance flows and livestock exports. However, only 24 per cent of the $77.8 million requested through the Consolidated Appeal has been funded thus far.

V. Operational activities in support of peace

35. Peace-building activities by United Nations agencies are focused on four strategic operational objectives of the country team: protection and human rights, provision of basic services, HIV/AIDS prevention and education. Progress in all four of these areas is ongoing through multi-agency, multisectoral peace-building initiatives focused on the enhancement of skills for Somalis, the provision of basic services and exchanges of technical personnel.

36. In the context of United Nations activities on HIV/AIDS, training centres, and the livestock trade, I am pleased to note the re-engagement of the World Bank with Somalia through its innovative project for low-income countries under stress. The World Bank is supporting the above-mentioned activities through United Nations agencies, as well as through a United Nations project on macroeconomic data collection, analysis and dialogue.

37. No additional contributions to the Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia have been received subsequent to those reported previously (see S/2003/231, para. 36).

Protection and human rights

38. The country team's strategic objective of protection and human rights envisages a comprehensive and sustained advocacy campaign in respect of Somali leaders, including governing authorities, faction leaders, elders, religious representatives and civil society. In an open letter dated 22 April to Somali leaders, the United Nations Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator drew attention in particular to the plight of internally displaced persons in Somalia, sought their commitment to cease hostilities and protect vulnerable civilians and offered support and assistance for their endeavours in this regard. The country team has also developed a protection and human rights framework for Somalia, which outlines a multi-agency plan for the documentation of existing activities and interventions for the future.

39. United Nations agencies and their partners have completed a child protection study that provides quantitative and qualitative data on vulnerable and marginalized children and those engaged in exploitative labour in Somalia.

40. The youth broadcasting project has reached the end of its first phase. The project seeks to empower youth to claim their human rights and is focused on technical training and creating access to electronic media for 20 youth groups. Radio and video materials were aired in several parts of Somalia on topics selected by the youth themselves, including HIV/AIDS, female genital mutilation and other topics relevant to their daily lives. Development of the second phase of the programme is under way.

41. The improvement and strengthening of a formal and non-formal juvenile justice system, in conformity with international standards for child protection, has been identified as a priority by the local authorities working towards legal reform and juvenile justice in "Somaliland", as well as by partner organizations working on child rights and protection. Many children are presently being detained in prison alongside adults and are sometimes victims of violence and abuse. The local authorities, in cooperation with partners, have initiated several actions to address the problem, including setting up a Law Review Committee, a Training Committee and a Juvenile Justice Forum. The Law Review Committee is examining existing legislation, identifying gaps and outlining areas that call for the drafting of new laws. The Training Committee will draft a curriculum and organize training events for law enforcement officials to build their capacity on a number of key issues, including child rights and protection. The Juvenile Justice Forum will address broader issues relating to juvenile justice, including prevention of abuse, rehabilitation and restorative justice issues.

42. The annex to my report on children and armed conflict (S/2002/1299) lists Somali parties recruiting or using child soldiers, including the Transitional National Government, the Juba Valley Alliance, the Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council, the Somalia Reconciliation and Restoration Council — Mogadishu and RRA. Reports also indicate that children participated in the fighting in "Puntland" in the forces of Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed and Jama Ali Jama. Bearing in mind that in its resolution 1460 (2003) of 30 January 2003, the Security Council, inter alia, called on all parties to armed conflict to halt the recruitment or use of children, the country team is engaged in advocacy efforts to seek the commitment of Somali parties to end the recruitment and use of children.

43. Some 120 child soldiers have been rehabilitated and reintegrated into their communities, and have benefited from a programme of vocational training, conflict resolution and trauma counselling. In an effort aimed at developing grass-roots Somali demobilization capacities, the United Nations, together with local partners, is beginning a second phase of the child soldier rehabilitation project in Mogadishu, Merca and Kismayo. The project will provide reintegration and rehabilitation opportunities for an additional 420 former child soldiers.

44. United Nations agencies and their partners also conducted a data collection exercise to assess the impact of small arms and light weapons on children in the towns mentioned above, with the participation of children who were given the opportunity to discuss their experiences and views. The findings of the report will be disseminated throughout Somalia using various mediums, including radio and video programmes produced by young people being trained as youth broadcasters.

45. A study of knowledge, attitudes and practice relating to the dangers of landmines and unexploded ordnance in "Somaliland" has been finalized. United Nations agencies and their partners are working together in the field of mine risk education and have drafted a strategy for implementing activities and programmes in "Somaliland". Support for the Mine Action Centres in "Somaliland" also continues. An assessment of the possibility of extending the programme in "Puntland" was carried out in February 2003, with the Danish Demining Group concluding the landmine impact survey.

46. In the area of judicial reform, activities continue to focus on the establishment of institutions and the development of capacity within existing institutions. In law enforcement, the establishment of a professional civilian police force that is able to effectively contribute to the restoration of peace and gain the trust of the community is a priority. Awareness has been created among women's groups, human rights activists and judiciary and law enforcement agencies in connection with the challenges that poor women, internally displaced persons and minority groups face in obtaining justice in the existing legal institutions. Training has also been carried out to highlight the need for "complementarity" among customary law, Shariah law and international human rights instruments.

47. A rapid assessment of women's access to justice in Somalia revealed that women are generally disadvantaged under all the three systems of law in Somalia, namely, civil, customary and Shariah. Each of them offers some measure of protection, but all remain inadequate and contradictory to an extent, leaving women vulnerable and insufficiently protected. Furthermore, the justice systems have an almost negligible number of women in service. It is imperative, therefore, to put in place interventions that support the recruitment and involvement of women in the justice system.

Livelihoods

48. United Nations agencies have launched with local partners a number of intensive projects for employment in the north-west, north-east and Mogadishu, using a community contracting system. A pilot project employing 600 people (70 per cent women) in Mogadishu has proved successful.

49. In late April, with the assistance of United Nations agencies, representatives of the Somali business community, including livestock and meat traders, met with representatives of the Transitional National Government, "Puntland" and "Somaliland", as well as with representatives of importing countries of the Middle East, to discuss the development and export of Somali livestock and livestock products. Together they recommended the formation of a Somali livestock board to regulate the industry through an improved system of disease surveillance, inspection and certification, for both internal and external markets.

Provision of basic services to vulnerable communities

50. The reintegration and resettlement of refugees and water and sanitation programmes of individual agencies are central to providing essential services to vulnerable communities. It is estimated that approximately 34,000 refugees from Djibouti and Ethiopia will be repatriated to Somalia in 2003. The repatriation began in May and will place additional burdens on existing basic social services, especially in the north-east and north-west.

51. United Nations agencies and donors continue to work in the water and sanitation sector and have identified the rehabilitation of boreholes aged 15 years or more as a new priority. The participation of private sector management and investment in urban water systems is being encouraged to ensure sustainability. The country team and its partners have constructed urban water supply systems and new shallow wells, and rehabilitated rural boreholes and infrastructure. They have also rehabilitated wells and protected existing shallow wells from pollution. They provided technical support to a local water enterprise in Galkayo, rehabilitated 10 shallow wells in the Hamar Wayne district in Mogadishu, benefiting 7,200 people, provided improved water supply for 1,500 families in Qorily in the Lower Shabelle region and provided a community borehole to the village of Armo in the Bari region.

52. The country team is implementing the expanded programme on immunization strategy for Somalia. More than 100 fixed sites have offered daily tuberculosis, DPT, oral polio and measles vaccinations for children and tetanus toxoid vaccinations for pregnant mothers. After careful microplanning at the district level and extensive training for vaccinators and social "mobilizers", vaccination drives took place in regional capitals and, for the first time, in several district capitals. Additionally, two national immunization campaigns took place during the reporting period, in which more than 1 million children were vaccinated.

HIV/AIDS prevention

53. The country team is focused on action that breaks the silence on and reduces the stigma of HIV/AIDS, and seeks to establish a realistic assessment of the magnitude and scope of the epidemic in Somalia. A national HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases strategic framework is being prepared under the auspices of the Somalia Aid Coordination Body. The development of zone-specific HIV/AIDS plans of action on the basis of this framework and the conduct of a comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevalence study in Somalia remain priorities for 2003. United Nations agencies and their partners also seek to improve interventions to control sexually transmitted diseases and increase the awareness and response-

preparedness of communities. A communications strategy is being developed in parallel with this framework.

54. Two workshops were held on gender and HIV/AIDS for 60 policy makers in "Somaliland" and "Puntland". Capacity was enhanced for 15 HIV/AIDS counsellors at the Boroma Tuberculosis Hospital, through the provision of materials and equipment. United Nations agencies are also engaged in the evaluation of the syndromic management of sexually transmitted diseases. An inter-agency pilot multi-purpose centre, targeting youth and women with comprehensive services and activities such as youth development, capacity-building, psychosocial support and voluntary counselling and testing, is being developed.

Education and training

55. United Nations agencies and their partners accelerated the production and distribution of primary school textbooks and education kits as well as the finalization of manuscripts for textbooks on six subjects for grades five and six. A report on the adult literacy training needs of Somalia with accompanying proposals is close to completion, as well as the identification of possibilities for vocational and technical training.

56. A health sciences training institute will soon be opened by the "Somaliland" administration in Hargeisa, with United Nations multi-agency assistance. Efforts by a local women's organization, in collaboration with the Somali diaspora, to establish a community hospital with training facilities on the outskirts of Mogadishu are also being supported. United Nations agencies are assisting police training centres in the north-west and north-east whose curriculum emphasizes community-style policing and human rights concerns.

57. In March the health authorities from the south central, north-east and north-west areas of Somalia were brought together to sign a memorandum of understanding with the World Health Organization on the improvement of health-care delivery systems in all areas of Somalia, including efforts to foster an environment in which unified approaches, policies and strategies for combating common diseases could be developed.

VI. Observations

58. The Somalia National Reconciliation Conference at Mbagathi is about to enter its final phase, which will entail negotiations on the formation of an all-inclusive Government for Somalia. The international community has remained steadfast in its support for the Somali national reconciliation process under the auspices of IGAD, led by Kenya. The initiatives undertaken by the Kenyan Special Envoy for Somalia to revitalize the process merit the continued support of the international community.

59. The future of the reconciliation process continues to rest largely in Somali hands. The international community can only assist the Somali efforts and commitment to end years of conflict and deprivation. That is why I deplore the frequent violations by the Somali parties of their commitments to cease hostilities following the signing of the Eldoret Declaration on 27 October 2002 and the agreements of 2 and 4 December 2002 with regard to Mogadishu. IGAD's effort,

through the Ceasefire Monitoring Committee, to monitor implementation of the Eldoret Declaration, its appointment of a Coordinator of the Committee and the prompt decision of the African Union to dispatch monitors to Somalia in the near future should be commended. I call on all parties to refrain from hostilities and from any acts likely to increase tension during the national reconciliation process.

60. I have also witnessed with concern that some Somali leaders have absented themselves from the Conference, in some cases for almost two months, alleging insufficient representation or displeasure at the role of the IGAD Frontline States at the Conference. It is nevertheless encouraging to note that most of them have returned to the Conference to complete the second phase and to initiate the third and final phase. But the final results will be only as good as the substantive agreement reached by the Somalis themselves on the structures of future governance and their commitment to abide by the obligations they have accepted. An agreed overall political framework, a successful completion of the third phase with the formation of an all-inclusive Government and proven commitment to the ceasefire agreements would constitute a good basis for the international community to support the implementation of an eventual peace agreement in Somalia.

61. The IGAD Frontline States, as well as the international community at large, should narrow any differences they may have concerning the process. In my previous report I commended the IGAD Frontline States for the decision of their Foreign Ministers to meet at least once a month to discuss the progress made and the challenges faced in the effort to bring reconciliation and normalcy to Somalia (see S/2003/231, para. 53). However, since the first meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 2 February 2003, further Ministers' meetings have been repeatedly postponed. I must underline that at this critical juncture in the reconciliation process the sustained commitment of the Frontline States remains vital for the success of the Conference.

62. Efforts to initiate new programmes and maintain the pace of existing humanitarian assistance activities may be jeopardized if the modest requirements of the 2003 Consolidated Appeal are not met in a timely manner. To achieve peace and stability in Somalia, the international community needs to remain fully engaged. Although dismally low, human development index figures have remained steady for the past several years, indicating the positive effect of humanitarian aid and development assistance. However, without increased and sustained donor commitment, the outlook for Somalia remains grim. Any reduction in existing efforts, both for short-term relief and for the medium to long term, could upset the precarious balance achieved, with devastating effects, particularly on women and children. Donors are urged not to let the demands of other crises negatively affect the outlook for Somalia.

63. Furthermore, should the flooding caused by recent heavy rains intensify and result in widespread displacement and destruction of shelter and farmlands, a rapid disbursement of additional funds and assistance may be required to allow a timely and flexible response.

64. It remains imperative that in 2003 that the international community take advantage of the areas where relative peace and stability prevail to work with local and regional administrations in place in order to enhance access to basic services and promote wider rehabilitation in support of peace-building.

65. The generous financial contribution of the European Union and the sustained engagement of envoys from its member countries, as well as those of the IGAD Partners Forum, the African Union, the League of Arab States and other actors, underscore the commitment of the international community to encouraging a negotiated end to the conflict and supporting the establishment of an all-inclusive interim Government in Somalia. I welcome, in addition to the contributions of Ireland, Italy and Norway to the Trust Fund for Peace-Building in Somalia (ibid., para. 36), the early contributions of Canada, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and the European Community to the 2003 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia. I call on other donors to contribute generously to the appeal, and to do so without delay so as to allow the effective implementation of a full, coherent and balanced humanitarian and peace-building programme.

66. I would like to commend my Representative, Winston Tubman, the staff of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia, the country team and many non-governmental organizations for their efforts in support of national reconciliation and peace in Somalia, as well as for their dedication to the humanitarian and reconstruction needs of the country.

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Agenda item 14
Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 6 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Heads of State and Government of the Group of Eight (G8) adopted at Evian, as part of the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, a statement on securing radioactive sources, to which the G8 Action Plan is annexed.

The implementation of the G8 Action Plan, which is aimed at preventing acts of radiological terrorism through the malevolent use of radioactive sources, requires close cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which has a vital role to play in combating radiological terrorism.

On behalf of the French G8 Presidency, I have the honour to transmit to you the Statement and the Action Plan on securing radioactive sources, which are annexed herewith. I should be grateful if you would have them distributed as documents (see annex) of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

These documents are also the subject of a separate communication to IAEA in Vienna.

(*Signed*) Jean-Marc **de La Sablière**

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Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

NON PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
SECURING RADIOACTIVE SOURCES
A G8 STATEMENT

At Kananaskis, we, the Heads of State and Government of the eight major industrialised democracies and the Representatives of the European Union, endorsed six principles and launched the Global Partnership to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from gaining access to weapons and materials of mass destruction. Today, at Evian, in another concrete demonstration of our commitment to theses principles, we have agreed to improve the security of radioactive materials. Radioactive sources are found in everyday life and have beneficial applications in medicine, agriculture, research, and industry. Certain poorly protected sources pose a real threat because they could be manipulated by terrorists to construct a radiological dispersion device or a " dirty bomb ". We commit ourselves to employing high standards that reduce the vulnerability of radioactive sources to acquisition by terrorists. We urge all countries to take measures to strengthen regulatory control of high-risk sources within their territories. In that context, we welcome the initiatives taken by G8 countries and the European Union aimed at developing an appropriate legal framework to this end.

We welcome the findings of the 2003 Conference on Security of Radioactive Sources. We also recognise the essential role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in combating radiological terrorism and endorse its efforts to establish international standards that ensure the long term security and control of high-risk radioactive sources. We have decided to undertake the following actions to reinforce and complement the IAEA's activities as well as to ensure the unavailability of radioactive sources to terrorists. The Group of Eight will:

1. Identify elements of the IAEA's Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources that are of the greatest relevance to preventing terrorists or those that harbour them from gaining access to high-risk radioactive sources.

2. Consider developing recommendations on how those elements could be applied at the national level. Those elements may include, as necessary:

2.1. National registers for tracking sources;
2.2. Programs for recovering orphan sources;
2.3. National regulations limiting export of high-risk sources to States that have effective controls;
2.4. Notification requirements to recipient States of exports;
2.5. National measures to penalise theft or misuse of radioactive sources;
2.6. National physical protection measures and access controls;and
2.7. National laws to ensure the safe and secure disposal of high-risk spent sealed sources.

3. Work towards agreement on and implementation of these recommendations by the time of our next meeting in 2004.

4. Encourage all countries to strengthen controls on radioactive sources and observe the Code of Conduct when the revisions to it have been completed and approved.

5. Enhance international co-operation on locating, recovering, and securing high-risk radioactive sources.

6. Support and advance the IAEA's programs to improve the security of radioactive sources, including considering the provision of additional resources as necessary to the Nuclear Security Fund in order to promote the implementation of the Code of Conduct and the recommendations for its application.

7. In conjunction with the IAEA, convene an international conference in 2005, in France, to further discuss and raise awareness of the radioactive source problem, and to assess progress in implementing the findings of the 2003 International Conference on Security of Radioactive Sources.

8. Continue to work on this issue and will review the implementation of the plan of action, as set out in the technical annex to this Statement, at the 2004 G8 Summit.

NON PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
SECURING RADIOACTIVE SOURCES
A G8 ACTION PLAN

1. Background

The risks associated with radioactive sources have been the subject of increasing attention for several years now, particularly by the IAEA, with respect to safety and possible radiological accidents. But 11 September 2001 highlighted the risk posed by the use of certain highly radioactive sources for malevolent or terrorist purposes, i.e. the exposure of populations to radiation, or the use of one or more sources in a radiological dispersion device.

In either case, this could have a major psychological impact on the population, going well beyond the actual radiological or chemical consequences produced-which would themselves be limited. Consequently, the international community must imperatively concern itself with the question of the security of these sources.

2. G8 approach

The G8, recognising the vital need to strengthen arrangements for the prevention of acts of radiological terrorism, desires to give a strong political impetus to the consideration of this issue. The Evian Summit provides an occasion for the G8 to express international awareness of this issue at the highest level, to reaffirm its support for the IAEA work in this domain, to call on States to mobilise to improve the safety and security of the sources they produce, possess, use, import or export, and to develop a medium- and long-term approach aimed at reinforcing the security of sources and the mechanisms for co-operation between States.

The G8 welcomes the initiatives taken by G8 countries and the European Union aimed at developing a legal framework for the registration, administration and control of radioactive sources. This work, performed in close co-operation with the IAEA, can provide a valuable input to wider international efforts in this area.

The utilisation of radioactive sources yields important benefits in many peaceful applications (including medicine, agriculture, the environment, industry, and so forth). Conscious of the vulnerability of many States with regard to the control and monitoring of sources used in these applications, the G8 agreed on the following approach to strengthen the safety and security of radioactive sources:

2.1 Support of the IAEA work

The Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources represents an essential feature of the IAEA work. The G8 encourages as many States as possible to observe the principles contained in the Code when the revisions to it have been completed and approved, with a view to improving national systems for the control of sources. The G8 lends its political support to the Agency for the implementation of its action in this field. It undertakes to promote the application of the Code of Conduct, collectively or individually, when the revisions to the Code have been completed and approved, and to encourage States to request the assistance of the Agency in this sphere (see Document 1-Support of the IAEA work).

2.2 Support for the most vulnerable States

The G8 States are mobilising individually or in partnership, notably with the IAEA, to assist the most vulnerable States in taking steps to account and securely manage all high-level radioactive sources in their territory, including the search for and securing of sources no longer under regulatory control. They call on the other producers or exporters of highly radioactive sources to do likewise. They will exchange information and consult to review progress achieved in this sphere.

2.3 Mechanisms for the control of radioactive sources

The G8 undertakes to carry out a long term review of the means to strengthen control over radioactive sources and international co-operation in this sphere. The following avenues in particular are being explored:

2.3.1 Political commitments by States producing, possessing, using, importing or exporting radioactive sources to uphold the "principles of safe and secure management of radioactive sources", inspired by the relevant sections of the IAEA Code of Conduct (see Document 2-Political commitment by States producing, exporting and holding radioactive sources).

2.3.2 Identification of the elements of the completed Code of Conduct that are of the greatest relevance in preventing terrorism and encouragement to implement them world-wide. These may include national registers for radioactive sources, national measures to penalise thief or misuse of such sources and national physical protection and access control measures (see Document 3-Recommendations to States on the security of radioactive sources).

2.4 International conference on radioactive sources
The G8 welcomes the success of the International Conference on Security of Radioactive Sources held in Vienna on 11-13 March of this year, which emphasised in its findings the necessity of improving the control and security of radioactive sources at the national level and called for international initiatives in this sphere

It supports the proposal by France to hold in France, in the first half of 2005, the fourth international conference on this topic and to include both the safety and the security aspects of radioactive sources, in order to review the actions undertaken and to map out perspectives for the future (see Document 4-International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources). This conference will also serve to support the actions already in progress (e.g. IAEA programmes, and bilateral and multilateral co-operation), encouraging all national and international players in their chosen course.

Document 1

Support of the IAEA work

The G8 reaffirms its support for the actions undertaken by the IAEA in favour of the safety and security of radioactive sources, and declares its readiness to co-operate with the Agency on this issue.

More specifically,

1. The G8 contributes financially to the Agency's Nuclear Security Fund and is co-operating with the Agency through contributions in kind, within the framework of the programme for protection against nuclear and radiological terrorism, via inter alia the secondment of experts, training programmes, evaluation on request of national systems for the control of sources, participation in campaigns for the detection and securing of uncontrolled sources, and in technical co-operation projects for the supply of equipment for the detection of illegal movements of radioactive sources (as part of the fight against the illicit trafficking in radioactive materials).

2. The G8 members will promote - individually and collectively - the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources when the revisions to it have been completed and approved, and invite States to work through the Agency for its application.

3. The G8 will consider requests for assistance from the Agency in response to a radiological accident or malevolent act, to secure the incriminated source(s) and, where necessary, to treat persons who have been radiated by these sources. It will also consider requests for assistance, as needed, for preventive actions (e.g. the search for and securing of sources).

4. The G8 will consider supplying to the IAEA the information at its disposal concerning particular emergency situations involving a radioactive source, or information liable to assist the Agency in dealing with such emergency situations where so requested. It will also consider similar request from non IAEA members.

Document 2

Political commitments by States producing,
exporting and holding radioactive sources

1. Radioactive sources are used in a wide range of applications, including agriculture, the environment, industry, medicine, research and others. There are estimated to be several million radioactive sources of all kinds and sizes disseminated around the world

The great majority of these sources present no serious threat, even if they should be handled with the customary caution: this notably applies to smoke detectors or instrument calibration sources. Certain sources, on the other hand, call for strict safety and security measures owing to their highly radioactive nature. The main objectives are to prevent malevolent acts (theft, sabotage, or transformation into a radiological dispersion device) and avoid radiological accidents.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) considers that roughly a hundred countries lack the legislative and regulatory framework needed to control radioactive sources adequately.

2. The G8 Heads of State and Government appeal to the international community of States, calling upon them to:
2.1. Account for the sources in their possession on their territory,
2.2. Take steps (where necessary with the assistance of the IAEA) to secure all high level radioactive sources,
2.3. Search for, locate and secure sources believed missing ("orphan" sources).

This short and medium-term approach being conducted by States at the national level may be accompanied by international co-operation aimed at the most vulnerable States. The work performed by G8 countries and the European Union aimed at developing, in close co-operation with the IAEA, a legal framework for the registration, administration and control of radioactive sources can provide a valuable input to wider international efforts in this area.

3. International assistance is being intensified under the auspices of the IAEA. This may take the following forms, and in particular:
3.1. Campaigns to search for and locate orphan sources, based on information gathered locally or from the initial producer and/or exporter of these sources,
3.2. Securing these sources on-site and, in extreme circumstances, evacuating them to specialised facilities,
3.3. Install appropriate instruments at border crossings and strategic points which aim to detect illegal movements of radioactive materials.

4. These assistance missions, which are liable to take place over an extended period of time, may be implemented with the aid of international financing (via the G8 Global Partnership, the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund, European or national funding, etc).

5. The States that produce and distribute radioactive sources have a special responsibility with regard to the safety and security of these sources. The G8 initially, and subsequently the other producer and exporting States as well, will give consideration to the type and nature of commitment the radioactive source producer and/or exporting States might enter into.

This commitment could take the form of an individual declaration by these States to the IAEA, in which they affirm their determination to uphold the "principles of safe and secure management of radioactive sources"

Document 3

Recommendations to States on the security of radioactive sources

1. The IAEA Code of Conduct contains points contributing to the safety or the security of radioactive sources, or both. In its findings, the International Conference in Vienna, in March 2003, also identified points that ought to help strengthen the security of radioactive sources and render terrorist access to these sources more difficult.

The G8 proposes that these points be considered by States in implementing control and monitoring systems within their territory.

2. The G8 will direct a working group to identify those elements of the IAEA Code of Conduct that are of greatest relevance to prevent terrorists from gaining access to radioactive sources and to develop recommendations for national consideration on the implementation of those elements, in close consultation with the IAEA. These recommendations will take into account the findings of the 2003 International Conference on Security of Radioactive Sources and could consider addressing, in particular, the following:

2.1. Establishing a national register to track sources throughout their life-cycle,
2.2. Setting up an outline for creating a national mechanism for the recovery and securing of "orphan" or poorly-controlled sources within their national territory,
2.3. Establishing a series of guidelines with respect to the control of exports of sources, conditions attaching to them, and mechanisms (e.g. notifications) for monitoring these exports,
2.4. Developing national measures as necessary to combat malevolent acts involving radioactive sources,
2.5. Identifying possible measures to be taken by the State in order to safeguard and restrict access to sources,
2.6. Identifying measures that the State could take regarding the conditioning and/or encouraging the recycling of sources at the end of their life,
2.7. Putting in place a system which aims to detect the passage of radioactive sources at strategic points such as border crossings.

Document 4

International Conference on the Safety and the Security of Radioactive Sources

1. The international Conference on Security of Radioactive Sources held in Vienna in March 2003, co-chaired by Russia and the United States, set in motion a process for reinforcing and accelerating international co-operation in the field of safety and security of radioactive sources, and more especially from the standpoint of security. But it also follows on from the previous international conferences on safety and security held in Dijon (France) in 1998 and in Buenos Aires (Argentina) in 2001.

2. Over the next two years, it would be desirable to consolidate the political impetus given to this issue in 2003 (through the Vienna Conference in March and the Evian Summit in June). A progress report should be drawn up on action taken to secure radioactive sources by:

2.1. The competent international organisations, e.g. the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the World Customs Organisation (WCO), Interpol, the European Commission, etc.,

2.2. States, at both national as well as bilateral and multilateral levels: safety and/or security authorities, export control bodies, customs administration, public or private agencies or enterprises with expertise in the field of radioactive sources (management, detection, search and location, securing, etc).

3. Consultations should be conducted, after the Evian Summit, with the main States concerned in order to give substance to the initiatives launched. In particular, the proposals aimed at making sources more secure need to be refined: these could include inter alia recommendations made on the basis of measures contained in the IAEA Code of Conduct and of the findings of the March 2003 International Conference. Consideration will also be given to the need to launch campaigns to secure poorly-controlled radioactive sources, and to search for, locate and secure "orphan" radioactive sources, with international funding (mainly via the G8 Global Partnership and the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund). National expert groups could meet to discuss these themes at the IAEA in the second half of 2003 and in 2004.

4. France will organise a fourth conference in the first half of 2005, which will draw up a progress report on the process begun in 2003. This conference could work according to the following guidelines:

4.1. Consolidating the IAEA's international efforts with regard to radioactive sources (via its Action Plan, Code of Conduct, assistance in the detection of illicit trafficking in radioactive materials, campaigns to locate orphan sources, and so on), and States in their national initiatives, as well as supporting bilateral and multilateral co-operative ventures.
4.2. Evaluating the main projects in progress,
4.3. Preparing a provisional assessment of the campaigns to secure poorly-controlled sources (covering safety and security aspects), and campaigns to search for, locate and secure orphan sources.
4.4. This conference would be attended by all of the aforementioned operational actors concerned by this issue.

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Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 10 June 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In less than a week's time since the convening of the Summit at Aqaba, Jordan, concerning implementation of the Quartet's road map, the Israeli occupying forces have committed two more extrajudicial executions. While efforts are being exerted to bring a halt to the cycle of violence and the grave deterioration of the situation on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Israel, the occupying Power, has chosen instead to continue committing war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations against the Palestinian people. The ongoing military assaults, the extensive destruction and home demolitions as well as the assassination attempts being carried out by the Israeli occupying forces are seriously undermining the current peace initiative and the efforts of the Palestinian Authority to uphold its obligations as defined by the road map. In fact, since my last letter to you, the Israeli occupying forces have killed at least 41 Palestinians, 15 of them killed in just the past six days since the Summit.

Just today, the Israeli occupying forces attempted to kill one of the political leaders of the Palestinian group Hamas, Abdel Aziz Al-Rantisi, in a helicopter gunship missile attack in Gaza City. In that attack, two Israeli helicopter ships fired missiles targeting a jeep in which Dr. Rantisi was travelling. The gunships fired a total of seven missiles in the attack, which killed two people, a bodyguard of Dr. Rantisi and a woman who was walking nearby, and wounded at least 25 others, including Dr. Rantisi and his teenage son. Israeli officials have acknowledged that Dr. Rantisi was indeed the target of this attack, making it the second extrajudicial killing operation carried out by the Israeli occupying forces in less than a week. This was preceded by the extrajudicial killings of two Palestinian men, Adel Mohammed Hadaiydeh and Hani Ahmed Kharyoush, in Tulkarem on 5 June 2003, the very next day after the Summit.

At the same time, on 5 June, the Palestinian people somberly marked the thirty-sixth anniversary of Israel's occupation of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip in June of 1967. For 36 years the Palestinian people have been living under this brutal and bloody military occupation of their land, suffering innumerable hardships and violations of their human rights at the hands of

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the occupying Power. Throughout these nearly four decades, Israel, the occupying Power, has committed countless violations of international humanitarian law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, inflicting mounting losses upon the Palestinian people, inter alia, killing and wounding them, imprisoning, detaining and torturing them, confiscating and colonizing their land, destroying their homes and properties, exploiting their natural resources, devastating their livelihoods and subjecting them to constant restrictions on their movement and harassment and humiliation.

Over the years, any and all efforts to address the situation and bring an end to the Israeli occupation have been undermined by Israel's intransigence and relentless pursuit of illegal policies and practices against the Palestinian people. Israeli actions during the past week since the Summit at Aqaba have been no exception. Indeed, in the days leading up to the Summit and thereafter, Israeli occupying forces continued to kill, abduct and detain Palestinians and to destroy properties and demolish homes. Moreover, the illegal Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, have continued to harass the Palestinian people, commit acts of violence against them and steal Palestinian land. In fact, while the Israeli occupying forces began dismantling some of the "unauthorized settlement outposts" this week, as called for by the road map, Israeli settlers began rebuilding an outpost that had been dismantled and settler leaders declared their intentions to "do everything we can to torpedo, obstruct and to prolong" this process.

The international community must condemn and reject any such Israeli actions aimed at undermining or sabotaging the peace process. Israel, the occupying Power, must adhere to international law, including international humanitarian law, and must take serious measures to implement the relevant provisions of the road map towards creating a qualitative change in the situation on the ground and the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and promoting an environment conducive to the success of the current peace initiative.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 165 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 16 May 2003 (A/ES-10/226-S/2003/548), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the Perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my deep regret to inform you that, since my last letter, at least 41 Palestinians, including children, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs to 2,440 Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 10 June 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* Saturday, 17 May through Tuesday, 10 June 2003

Saturday, 17 May 2003

1. Khaled Ibrahim Suleiman Alzaq
2. Taher Mahmoud Abdo

Sunday, 18 May 2003

1. Ali Mohammed Abu Namoos (18 years old)
2. Khaled Ziad Nasr (13 years old)
3. Mustafa Said Nizal

Wednesday, 21 May 2003

1. Ramez Ayed Khalil Arar (17 years old)
2. Rasmiya Hamadallah Arar (38-year-old mother of 8 children)

Saturday, 24 May 2003

1. Ghasan Mohammed Abu Sharkh
2. Hamdi Attiyeh Abu Khooseh

Monday, 26 May 2003

1. Rafik Joma'an Al-Bansh
2. Tamer Nizar Fathi Arar (11 years old)

Tuesday, 27 May 2003

1. Mohammed Nasim Amin Awad (16 years old)
2. Kamal Amjad Nawahdeh (14 years old)

Wednesday, 28 May 2003

1. Mohammed Shaher Kayed Tameezi
2. Mohammed Fathi Hassan Ziad

Thursday, 29 May 2003

1. Mohammed Jihad Al-Qudrah
2. Saned Mohammed Fahmawi (18 years old)
3. Mohammed Abed Bu Sibitan (16 years old)

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 2,440.

Friday, 30 May 2003

1. Ahmed Khaled Jad Al-Haq

Saturday, 31 May 2003

1. Sami Adel Abu Ali (died from wounds sustained on 25 May)
2. Mohammed Abdelkarim Hamamreh
3. Hisham Ibrahim Tafesh (17 years old) (died from wounds sustained on 29 May)

Monday, 2 June 2003

1. Mahmoud Ahmed Abu Omreh

Tuesday, 3 June 2003

1. Amir Khalil Abdellatif (17 years old) (died from wounds sustained on 22 May)
2. Salem Suleiman Abdelmasdr (died from wounds sustained on 6 April)
3. Nasser Abdelqader Bakr

Thursday, 5 June 2003

1. Ibrahim Abdelfatah Abu Wahid (15 years old)
2. Adel Mohammed Hadaiydeh
3. Hani Ahmed Kharyoush
4. Mohammed Mohammed Hassan Haniyeh

Saturday, 7 June 2003

1. Ala'a Abdelmuneim Al-Fakhouri
2. Waleed Hijazi Abeedo

Tuesday, 10 June 2003

1. Imad Rasheed Al-Sheikh Ibrahim
2. Mohammed Muin Al-Askafi
3. Tarik Adel Al-Masri
4. Khadra Yussef Abu Hamada
5. Mustafa Abdelrihim Saleh
6. Jasser Jabr Hassanein
7. Hamouda Faraj Abed Rabbo
8. Mohammed Fayez Ahmed Abed Rabbo
9. Mariam Rajab Ibrahim Abed Rabbo (6 years old)

United Nations S/2003/639

Security Council

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Letter dated 10 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to the letter of the Governments of Canada, Jordan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand and Switzerland sent to the President of the Security Council and dated 6 June 2003, concerning the proposed renewal of Security Council resolution 1422 (2002), Greece, in its capacity as President of the European Union, has the honour to inform you that the European Union strongly supports the request made by the above-mentioned Governments.

Indeed, the European Union fully shares the views expressed in the letter concerning the advisability of convening a public meeting and inviting interested States to speak in Security Council discussions on the proposed renewal of its resolution 1422 (2002).

(*Signed*) Adamantios Th. **Vassilakis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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United Nations S/2003/640

Security Council

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Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 16 (c) of resolution 1483 (2003)

1. In paragraph 16 (c) of its resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to:

> "... provide the Security Council within 21 days following the adoption of this resolution, for the Security Council's review and consideration, an estimated operating budget based on funds already set aside in the account established pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, identifying:
>
> (i) All known and projected costs to the United Nations required to ensure the continued functioning of the activities associated with implementation of the present resolution, including operating and administrative expenses associated with the relevant United Nations agencies and programmes responsible for the implementation of the Programme both at Headquarters and in the field;
>
> (ii) All known and projected costs associated with termination of the Programme;
>
> (iii) All known and projected costs associated with restoring Government of Iraq funds that were provided by Member States to the Secretary-General as requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 778 (1992); and
>
> (iv) All known and projected costs associated with the Special Representative and the qualified representative of the Secretary-General identified to serve on the International Advisory and Monitoring Board, for the six month time period defined above, following which these costs shall be borne by the United Nations;"

2. In paragraph 16 of the same resolution, the Council also requested the Secretary-General to continue to exercise his responsibilities under resolution 1472 (2003) of 28 March 2003 and 1476 (2003) of 24 April 2003 for a period of six months following the adoption of resolution 1483 (2003), and to terminate within that time period, in the most cost-effective manner, the ongoing operations of the Oil for Food Programme. In paragraph 16 (f) the Council requested the Secretary-General to develop, in close coordination with the Authority and the Iraqi interim administration, a comprehensive strategy that would lead to the delivery of all

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relevant documentation and the transfer of all operational responsibility of the Programme to the Authority by 21 November 2003.

3. Since the adoption of the resolution, the monitoring and observation tasks deriving from resolution 986 (1995) and the management of letters of credit in respect of oil sales have been discontinued. All ongoing substantive operations will be phased out within the six months following the adoption of resolution 1483 (2003), including the handover of operational responsibilities and relevant documentation to the Authority/Iraqi interim administration.

4. The Office of the Iraq Programme, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq and the agencies and programmes involved have begun that process. All operational personnel of the United Nations and the implementing agencies who supported the implementation of resolution 986 (1995) will cease their activities by the end of November 2003. During that period, there will be a need to continue to provide administrative, financial, personnel, information technology, transport, technical, procurement, logistical and warehousing support. Those activities directly support all programme components and must continue as long as other components continue.

5. After 21 November 2003, a limited number of administrative personnel will remain in Iraq to complete the necessary administrative tasks and close down at the field level; that phase is scheduled to be completed by the end of December 2003. With regard to the administrative tasks at respective agencies' headquarters, it is anticipated that they will be completed by the end of March 2004. A limited number of staff will be required in New York until the end of June 2004.

6. The above-mentioned tasks involve the final certification of projects activities; the cancellation of contracts and purchase orders and the stocktaking of all physical property of all components; the liquidation of outstanding obligations and cash advances; payments for all outstanding invoices and claims; processing the settlement of staff entitlements upon separation; the closure of local account books, bank accounts and cash on hand; performing all human-resources functions related to closure of the office; disposing of non-expandable property; the preparation of financial and administrative reports; and the preparation and securing of necessary documentation related to the audit trail and the submission of accounts to the United Nations.

7. With regard to letters of credit issued by the bank for the purchase of humanitarian supplies for the south/centre of Iraq, since they are irrevocable and non-transferable they will continue to be handled by the United Nations beyond 21 November 2003 and will therefore not be transferred to the Authority.

8. There are currently some 3,000 such letters of credit outstanding, with a value of some $8 billion. The United Nations will retain responsibility for their administration until they are executed or they expire. Collateral for the full value of the letters of credit will be kept by the United Nations. As and when a contractor meets all conditions for payment of a letter of credit, payment will be made even if that should transpire after 21 November 2003. The conditions for payment of such letters of credit are twofold: a valid letter of credit, issued by the bank; and presentation of all documentation as per terms and conditions of the letter of credit, including authentication of delivery. Any balance left after the execution or

expiration of such letters of credit will be transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq.

9. For the period after 21 November 2003, the Secretary-General will be making arrangements with the Authority to have the Authority designated as the entity authorized to give authenticated confirmation of the delivery of the goods, pursuant to resolution 986 (1995), paragraph 8 (a) (iii); subsequent processing of the required payment would be made by the United Nations.

10. The alternative to maintaining the current arrangement would be to obtain the agreement of all parties for each individual letter of credit to amend existing letters of credit so that the responsibility currently devolving on the United Nations could be transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq. The parties concerned are the contractor, the bank, the United Nations and the Authority, which would require renegotiating and amending approximately 3,000 outstanding letters of credit. In light of the large number of letters of credit involved, that is not considered to be a practical solution.

11. Assuming that all deliveries are completed by 21 November 2003 under outstanding letters of credit, it is anticipated that all letters of credit will have been submitted, authenticated and processed by the end of June 2004; that would allow all financial transactions to be registered in 2004, a final financial statement for the whole operation to be prepared by December 2004 and a final external audit report to be prepared by April 2005.

12. Given its complexity, it is difficult to evaluate fully, within the time given, the precise costs of effectively terminating the programme and handing over residual activities in an orderly manner. The best estimate for all known and projected costs to ensure the continued functioning of activities associated with the implementation of resolution 1483 (2003), both at Headquarters and in the field, including the termination of the programme (paragraphs 16 (c) (i) and (ii)), are estimated at $106.6 million. Of that amount, $81.0 million relates to the period ending 21 November 2003. The balance of $25.6 million relates to the liquidation tasks that would need to be performed and which are enumerated in paragraph 6 above.

13. In addition to the costs indicated in paragraph 12 above, there is a need to have a contingency reserve to meet any potential costs that might arise but could not be identified in preparing the current estimates. Given the complexity of the issues concerned and the time factor, that would seem a prudent course of action. Such a contingency would be established at 15 per cent of the total estimated costs.

14. With regard to paragraph 16 (c) (iii) of resolution 1483 (2003), the known and projected costs associated with restoring the Government of Iraq funds that were provided by Member States to the Secretary-General as requested in paragraph 1 of resolution 778 (1992) are minimal. The restoration of funds to Member States as per paragraph 17 of resolution 1483 (2003) itself is under way. An amount of $404.9 million will be restored, $65.8 million of which will be refunded from balances remaining in the account and the remainder of $339.1 million shall be funded from unencumbered funds in the accounts established pursuant to paragraphs 8 (a) and 8 (b) of resolution 986 (1995), as stipulated in paragraph 17 of resolution 1483 (2003).

15. With regard to paragraph 16 (c) (iv) of resolution 1483 (2003), the Secretary-General believes, after consultations with members of the Council, that the costs

associated with his Special Representative and his qualified representative to serve on the International Advisory and Monitoring Board should constitute expenses of the Organization rather than be funded from the account established pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995). No provision has therefore been made in that connection.

16. The balance at end of May 2003 in the account established pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995) is estimated at $400 million. After deduction of the estimated operating budget ($106.6 million) and the contingency reserve ($16 million), the surplus available for transfer to the Development Fund for Iraq amounts to $277.4 million. The transfer of the surplus will be made in the days to come, thus fulfilling the requirement to transfer as soon as possible the surplus in the account established pursuant to paragraph 8 (d) of resolution 986 (1995), as required by paragraph 17 of resolution 1483 (2003).

17. Upon the final closing of the accounts and subsequent to its final audit, any balance remaining from the operational budget and/or the contingency fund will be transferred to the Development Fund for Iraq.

United Nations S/2003/641

Security Council

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English
Original: French

Letter dated 9 June 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the Paris Statement, which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a Security Council document.

(*Signed*) Michel **Duclos**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

03-39371 (E) 130603

Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English/French/Russian]

CONFERENCE ON DRUG ROUTES
FROM CENTRAL ASIA TO EUROPE
(Paris, May 21-22 2003)

Paris Statement

Following a French initiative, the Foreign Ministers of 55 countries seriously affected by the traffic of opium and heroin produced in Afghanistan and originating from Central and South-west Asia met in Paris on 22 May 2003. Opened by the President of the French Republic, their work, prepared by senior officials in their countries responsible for fighting trafficking and the related social and health aspects, dealt with knowledge of drug routes, the economic impact of this traffic, public health issues and international co-operation.

Ministers stressed that it was crucial to find a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated national and international response to the threat that this scourge represents for all their societies. In this Paris Pact, the Ministers agree to combine their wills and their countries' efforts to step up national capabilities, develop regional partnerships and hence tackle all the aspects of this problem. This is an international security imperative.

I) Observations following the Ministers' debate

1.1 The efforts for reconstruction in Afghanistan, in particular the eradication of poppy cultures and the fight against drugs, undertaken by the international community, the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy in particular, are being pursued. Their effects will be felt in the long-

term. The Ministers took note of the communication by Mr. Abdullah, Foreign Minister, and the setting up of the National Drugs Commission. They support the determination and the efforts of the Afghan authorities to ensure that the future of millions of Afghans does not depend on the production of illicit substances prohibited by the United Nations conventions to which Afghanistan is a signatory.

1.2 According to studies supplied by the United Nations, international organizations and the various specialist agencies, opium and heroin consumption has sharply increased along the drug trafficking routes, and numerous new routes have appeared. All countries are now both markets for consumption and relays for trafficking routes. Heroin consumption remains globally stable in Western European countries and is increasing rapidly across the rest of Europe and Eurasia, causing major problems for society. The work of the conference has highlighted the significant impact of drug trafficking and consumption and the social damage that results from it such as increased crime, insecurity and violence, and the weakening of State structures due to corruption.

1.3 The specific problem posed by trafficking of heroin produced in Afghanistan should be included within the framework of the principles set by the United Nations, in particular the 20th Special Session of the General Assembly in 1998, which remain the guidelines for fighting drug abuse. These include, among others: shared responsibility between producer and consumer countries, the need to consider the drug problem as an integral part of development and human rights policies and the concomitant decrease in supply and demand. The participating countries reasserted their commitment to respecting the 1961 Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1972 Protocol, the 1970 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, the 1988 Vienna Convention against the Illicit Traffic of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the 2000 Palermo Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The joint ministerial declaration established following the 46th session of the Narcotics Commission is also worthy of mention. The special role of the United Nations was reasserted and in particular that of the ODC, whose vocation is to implement, for the United Nations, major orientations in international policy to fight drugs and technical assistance programmes for countries that request them. In addition, the

UNDP, through its global action for development, also contributes to the fight against drug trafficking.

1.4 Particular attention was paid to the health aspects of this problem with the development of drug addiction and diseases spread by intravenous injection such as HIV-AIDS and hepatitis. The information available on drug addiction and communicable diseases in most of the participating countries indicates worrying trends that should provide an incentive for all governments to consider drug abuse as an integral part of public health policies and deal with it at a regional level. In some regions, the HIV virus is spreading at an alarming rate and requires sweeping measures to prevent communicable diseases from spreading across the population. The work of the conference highlighted the need to reinforce reduction in demand.

1.5 The European Union is one of the main players in the fight against drugs and international organized crime. Its action extends both to the specific field of the fight against drugs, with the 2000-2004 Action Plan, and to a wider area, with the Regional Action Plans, set up in partnership with countries in the most sensitive areas of the routes, such as Central Asia and the Balkans. Technical assistance programmes contribute to the implementation of these Action Plans. The EU also intervenes at the source of the problem, development, as in Afghanistan, where it is playing a central role, and is undertaking efforts to provide partner countries with the means to carry out epidemiologic assessments of the drugs situation in order for them to build their own policies. Within the framework of its existing technical assistance programmes, and in close co-operation with the competent technical experts, the European Union has undertaken to set up consistent information exchange networks regarding preventive as well as law enforcement aspects of the fight against drugs.

1.6 All countries have legislation to fight trafficking in narcotics, but efforts should be made to harmonize this to fill loopholes and resolve the incompatibilities that are obstacles to international co-operation and the fight against corruption.

1.7 It was considered that the question of chemical precursors was not being taken seriously enough, despite the fact that the activities of clandestine laboratories and heroin production depend on them. Investigations should systematically be carried out to identify the sources and where misappropriation of licit products occurs. The results should be shared with the source and transit countries. The INCB has a vital central role to play in implementing effective policies for controlling chemical precursors.

1.8 The seminars organized this year by the Greek Presidency of the European Union, and in Tashkent by the OSCE with a view to the Economic Forum that is currently being held in Prague under the Dutch Presidency are proof of strong international mobilization in this area. The fight against drug trafficking cannot be successful unless the state of law is consolidated globally, and the efforts of the OSCE in this direction are to be encouraged.

II) Conclusions of the Presidency

2.1 The international community must reassert its commitment in Afghanistan and in particular, provide its wholehearted support to the National Drugs Commission to implement the next National Strategic Plan against drugs and to encourage realistic action aimed at promoting sustainable alternative development.

2.2 In the countries affected by the drug routes, strategies to fight drug trafficking and drug addiction should correspond to a balanced approach between repression of traffickers, prevention of drug addiction and treatment of drug addicts, in compliance with the United Nations recommendations. It would appear indispensable that each country should have a single lead agency to co-ordinate national policy, including the health and education sectors, police administration, customs and border guards.

2.3 The health aspects of drug use, and heroin use in particular, should be a priority in policies implemented by States. Information

campaigns aimed at young people should be systematically carried out in schools and teaching establishments and sports centres as well as in the principal media to alert them to the dangers of drugs and of heroin in particular. The prohibition messages should be worded so that they do not encourage increased risks by marginalizing or stigmatizing drug addicts.

Demand reduction policies should be put in place, generally comprising medical care, risk reduction measures and possibly substitution treatment, even if there is no international consensus about this type of therapy.

2.4 Due to the cross-border spread of diseases linked to intravenous drug use, joint regional awareness campaigns by the ODC and the WHO should be undertaken. Based on the experience acquired by the EMCDDA, regional drug addiction monitoring centres could contribute to better knowledge of the impact on health of the use of illicit drugs with the help of reliable epidemiologic surveys, and could assist in setting up prevention, risk reduction and addict care policies, which would require additional support from donor organizations. Improved sharing of experiences, particularly at regional levels, is desirable. The World Health Organization and UNAIDS have a particular role to play in attaining this goal.

2.5 The pilot role of the ODC in the fight against illicit drugs and drug addiction should be reinforced. Better synergy between the various initiatives is indispensable, and the ODC should ensure the consistency of the policies implemented. In particular, it appears desirable that the actions undertaken in particular by the ODC, the European Union and the OSCE aimed at Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, the CIS and South-west Asia should mutually complement and reinforce one another. In order to avoid duplicate projects, it appears necessary to reactivate a "clearing house" mechanism grouping together all technical assistance projects for the countries concerned that are part of the ODC's mandate. The ODC should in particular encourage States to harmonize their legislation to facilitate simultaneous action in several countries and mutual legal assistance. The ODC's initiative to create a regional co-operation structure between the Central Asian countries should be supported.

2.6 From an operational point of view, States should possess a central body that receives all intelligence in order to undertake effective action against trafficking networks. Centralization of information would also facilitate international and bilateral co-operation and co-operation via Interpol. All countries should have well-equipped and operational Interpol NCBs. The network of liaison and intelligence bureaus set up by the World Customs Organization should be able to count on more dynamic participation of customs administrations in its operations.

2.7 To strengthen the fight against drug and chemical precursor trafficking, Interpol, Europol and the ODC, based on experiments carried out in certain countries, could propose an information exchange mechanism based on a centralized database. Exchange of technical data on chemical analyses of seized substances would enable investigators to better identify the drug routes and to overcome the difficulties of sending samples.

2.8 The fight against the laundering of money from criminal activities or corruption should be strengthened. This would enable any sources of terrorism financing to be uncovered. All States should possess legislation that complies with international standards and a financial intelligence unit. Regional groups linked to the FATF could be created to this end, in particular between countries in Central Asia. International co-operation is a sine qua non for the stamping out of corruption. This is why mobilization of participants is necessary so that the current negotiations on a Convention of Nations against corruption results in an operational instrument that is balanced and effective, and legally binding.

International action against drug trafficking must founded on a wide consensus as it engages the responsibility of the countries affected. Each country has a role to play in fighting traffic within and outside its borders, and each country must also assume its

responsibilities to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, a major threat to the 21st century, which, like crime, do not stop at national borders. Action must be based on analyses and accurate assessment of all the phenomena to be taken into account so that the solutions proposed correspond to the real problems. States must be able to count on efficient, transparent and democratic institutions that enforce the rule of law.

France would like to thank all conference participants, and will communicate the results of their work to the international community.

This conference has shown that we are living in an era of global interdependency and that, because of this, the international community must be able to mobilize and engage in constructive dialogue between regions with different cultures, religions and preoccupations with a common goal - making the world of tomorrow a better place through respect for clear international rules based on solidarity and the respect for the law./.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Items 28, 36, 58, 59, 95, 102 and 170 of the preliminary list*

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

Globalization and interdependence

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 10 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Declaration by the heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, signed in Moscow on 29 May 2003 (see annex).

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the member countries of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and as the representative of the country where the meeting took place, I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under items 28, 36, 58, 59, 95, 102 and 170 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**

* A/58/50/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

03-39658 (E) 170603 170603

Annex to the letter dated 10 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian and Chinese]

Declaration by the heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Moscow, 29 May 2003

The heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (hereinafter "SCO" or "the Organization") — the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan — met in Moscow at a crucial juncture, as SCO is entering the period of completion of its organizational establishment and beginning to function as an independent entity in international affairs, and they state the following:

I

The course of world events demonstrates that the decision to establish the Organization, taken in Shanghai on 15 June 2001, was a timely and appropriate response to the main trends in regional and world developments.

The SCO Charter, signed in St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002, created a solid legal foundation for the Organization's development and enabled it to become an important factor in maintaining peace and stability in the region and strengthening peace and development throughout the world.

Having reviewed the progress made in accomplishing the task set at the SCO summit last year, namely, the early launching of all the SCO mechanisms stipulated in the Charter, the heads of State consider that a great deal of useful work has been done in that direction in the period just past.

The heads of State approved the draft regulatory documents governing the working procedures of the SCO organs, including the standing organs — the Secretariat in Beijing and the Regional Counter-Terrorist Structure of SCO headquartered in Bishkek, and establishing the Organization's emblem and flag.

Upon the submission of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the SCO member States, a decision was adopted confirming Zhang Deguang (People's Republic of China) as the SCO Executive Secretary.

The procedure for the preparation and implementation of the Organization's budget was agreed, and the heads of State signed the corresponding Agreement to that effect.

The heads of State emphasize the need to ensure the commencement of the work of the SCO standing organs not later than 1 January 2004.

In this context, it is important to ensure the timely entry into force of the SCO Charter and the Agreement on the Regional Counter-Terrorist Structure, the adoption of the Organization's first budget at the meeting of the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) scheduled to take place in autumn of this year in

China, and the completion in 2003 of the elaboration of the financial regulations and rules of the Organization and the draft documents stipulated in the Agreement on the Regional Counter-Terrorist Structure.

It is also considered necessary to expedite the establishment of the Council of the Regional Counter-Terrorist Structure to address questions arising from the Agreement on the Regional Counter-Terrorist Structure.

The heads of State deemed it advisable to instruct the Council of National Coordinators, with the involvement of appropriate experts from the parties, to pursue its efforts to agree the specific issues relating to the launching of the SCO mechanisms.

II

SCO is aimed at developing through joint efforts relations of partnership on the great expanse uniting our countries and on a broad agenda, which includes cooperation in the political, trade, economic and humanitarian spheres and in countering contemporary threats and challenges.

While assessing positively the progress made in institutionalizing and consolidating the substantive collaboration within SCO in various fields in the period since the St. Petersburg summit, the heads of State draw attention to the need to ensure effective cooperation among foreign policy, defence and law enforcement departments, emergency services, ministries of foreign economic relations, transport and culture, and other government structures.

The forthcoming meeting of the Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) will be of vital importance. The preparations for the meeting should help to intensify the ongoing process of negotiations on the establishment of favourable conditions for trade and investment and on the completion of the drafting of the long-term programme of multilateral trade and economic cooperation, in accordance with the Memorandum of 14 September 2001 between the Governments of the SCO member States.

The heads of State emphasize the importance of intensifying the contacts between foreign policy departments, including within international organizations, first and foremost the United Nations, on topical issues of international affairs.

The heads of State reaffirm that today SCO, at the stage of its establishment and the launching of its standing organs, is ready, following the principle of openness, to make contacts with other international organizations and States, irrespective of their geographical location, in conformity with the Interim Plan approved by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 23 November 2002.

III

The heads of State note that the modern world, with all the diversity of its political and economic systems, is changing rapidly. Not only the political structure is changing, but also the entire international security system. It is necessary to develop and implement a new concept of security based on mutual trust, mutual advantage, equality of rights and cooperation.

They reaffirm the need to observe and realize the basic purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the universally recognized norms of international law.

The diversity of human civilization should be respected and its development facilitated. Different cultures should progress together, taking the best from one another and striving for commonalties while leaving their differences aside.

It is important to promote the even and sustainable growth of the world economy with a view to achieving prosperity for all States.

IV

The heads of State note that recognition of the important role of the United Nations and the Security Council in resolving major international problems is of fundamental importance. The United Nations can and must be reformed to keep abreast of the fast-changing world situation, taking into account, first and foremost, the need for effective solutions to world political and security problems.

The SCO member States proceed from the assumption that one of the main areas of work for the United Nations should be preventive measures to avert conflicts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law.

The SCO member States believe that the United Nations should have an important role to play in the reconstruction of Iraq. A precondition for that country's transition to a life of peace and the building of a prosperous and democratic society is respect for the national interests and sovereign rights of the Iraqi people and concrete and effective aid on the part of the international community.

V

The SCO member States believe that no one country in the world can ward off contemporary terrorism, the threat posed by illegal drugs and other transborder challenges at a time of growing globalization of political, economic and social processes. In this context, the pressing need for broad collaboration among all countries at both the regional and local levels, and for a practical contribution by each nation to the solution of these truly global problems, is beyond doubt.

The SCO member States, recognizing the transnational nature of contemporary terrorism and being in the forefront of the fight against its practical manifestations, are following a course of mutual cooperation and vigorous participation in the efforts of the world community in the struggle against terrorism, in particular, by cutting off its funding channels. In this matter they assign an important role to close collaboration between the law enforcement agencies and secret services and the defence agencies of the SCO member States.

Along with promoting collaboration within SCO, the member States of the Organization intend to cooperate vigorously with the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee. They attach great importance to the early finalization by the United Nations of the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism and a comprehensive convention on international terrorism.

At the same time, the SCO member States consistently and invariably proceed from the assumption that the fight against terrorism must be waged on the basis of the norms and principles of international law, and must not be identified with a fight against any religion, individual countries or nationalities.

The problem of illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is becoming more and more threatening. It calls for the most effective measures on the part of the international community, not least because drug trafficking is one of the financial bulwarks of international terrorism. The SCO member States are making practical efforts to initiate collaboration within the Organization in order to fight illegal trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, and to this end will conclude an appropriate multilateral agreement before the end of 2003.

The goal of intensifying multilateral cooperation in countering the threat of illegal drugs from Afghanistan — one that is already acquiring global dimensions — is particularly acute today. In this context, the SCO member States consider it an opportune moment for the elaboration, under United Nations auspices, of an international strategy for comprehensive action to counter the threat of Afghan illegal drugs, and reiterate their firm commitment to close cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations within the framework of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

The SCO member States express support for the efforts of the transitional Government of Afghanistan to stabilize the situation in the country. They consider that the latest world developments should not detract from the efforts of the world community in favour of the economic reconstruction of Afghanistan.

The SCO member States are firmly convinced that success in the fight against present dangers depends in large measure on solutions to socio-economic problems, including the eradication of poverty, mass unemployment, illiteracy and discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity or religion. The drafting under the auspices of the United Nations of a global strategy for countering new threats and challenges could be the key to the search for effective solutions to security problems.

VI

The SCO member States are convinced that SCO can and should make a tangible contribution to secure and sustainable development, not just in its own area, but in the world as a whole. SCO is ready to participate actively in building a regional security system that would respect equally the interests and approaches of all participants, and it will constructively cooperate with all States and alliances in this important matter.

The SCO member States believe that in a time of globalization, the role of factors such as the maintenance and strengthening of strategic stability, including the problem of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, far from diminishing, is growing in many respects.

Today it is more important than ever to unite the efforts of the international community in a search for ways of jointly building a structure and architecture of international security in the twenty-first century that would be acceptable to all States.

The SCO member States are confident that the imperative of collaborative actions in the face of common dangers will prevail in the world and that humankind will opt in favour of a democratic world order that would guarantee ongoing progress and equal security for all nations in the world.

(*Signed*) **Hu** Jintao
President of the People's Republic of China

(*Signed*) N. A. **Nazarbayev**
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

(*Signed*) A. A. **Akayev**
President of the Kyrgyz Republic

(*Signed*) V. V. **Putin**
President of the Russian Federation

(*Signed*) E. S. **Rakhmonov**
President of the Republic of Tajikistan

(*Signed*) I. A. **Karimov**
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

United Nations A/ES-10/228–S/2003/643

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 12 June 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Today, Israel, the occupying Power, committed yet another extrajudicial execution in Gaza City, using helicopter gunship missile fire against a densely populated civilian area. In fact, the Israeli occupying forces have committed three such war crimes in just the past 24 hours alone, killing at least 19 Palestinians and wounding scores more, including women and children. In this regard, Israeli officials have indicated that these attacks are a matter of policy and not specifically in reaction to attacks by Palestinian groups. The above-mentioned dramatic escalation in the use of force on the part of the Israeli Government, in addition to the other recent attacks, is obviously aimed at destroying any prospects for the implementation of the road map to peace. The international community, especially members of the Quartet, must firmly condemn and confront such Israeli policies and practices, calling for their immediate cessation to allow for the urgent achievement of a ceasefire.

The latest air strike occurred today while hundreds of Palestinian civilians were attending a funeral for those Palestinians killed in the previous two Israeli missile attacks. Israeli helicopter gunships fired six missiles at a car, killing Yasser Taha, his wife and their three-year-old daughter and infant son. This attack was launched following the attempt two days ago by the occupying forces to assassinate Abdel Aziz Rantisi, which left three innocent bystanders dead and dozens more injured.

The brutal killings of these Palestinians, in addition to the thousands of other Palestinians who have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces since September 2000, have been committed before the eyes of the world with absolute impunity. It is this culture of impunity that has allowed Israel, the occupying Power, to continuously and relentlessly perpetrate serious violations and grave breaches of international law and international humanitarian law, in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention, all the while undermining and indeed destroying any and all

03-39561 (E) 130603

efforts in pursuit of peace in the region. The international community must act to seriously address this crisis situation.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 166 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 10 June 2003 (A/ES-10/227-S/2003/638), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my deep regret to inform you that, since my last letter, at least 19 Palestinians, including children, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, raising the total number of martyrs to 2,459 Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified thus far are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 12 June 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem[a]

Wednesday, 11 June through Thursday, 12 June 2003

Wednesday, 11 June 2003

1. Tito Ma'soud
2. Suhail Abu Nahl
3. Azam Hosny Al-Ja'l
4. Khalil Hassan Khalil Hamid
5. Mohammed Shtewy
6. Majida Mahmoud Mohammed Dalool
7. Samia Mahmoud
8. Yasser Hassan Khalil Hamid

Thursday, 12 June 2003

1. Mohammed Adel Deghmish
2. Rawy Abu Kamil
3. Rateb Mahmoud Al-Ja'l
4. Yassin Sobhi Murtaja'
5. Sa'ed Zuhair Mohammed Ghabayen
6. Ahmed Mohammed Abdel Fatah Samour
7. Jihad Jasser Soudy
8. Yasser Mohammed Taha
9. Islam Abdallah Taha
10. Ifnan Yasser Taha (3 years old)
11. Name unknown (one-year-old son of Yasser Mohammed Taha)

[a] The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 2,459.

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of China on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 12 June 2003 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stating that Mr. Cheng Jingye has been appointed alternate representative of China on the Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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Fifty-eighth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 13 June 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing in order to draw your attention to the latest horrific terrorist attacks perpetrated against the citizens of Israel.

Since the convening of the Summit at Aqaba, Jordan, a new wave of violent attacks has killed 25 Israelis.

On Wednesday 11 June, at approximately 5 p.m. (local time), a suicide bomber perpetrated a massive attack on a public bus in central Jerusalem. Sixteen people were killed and 112 were wounded when the terrorist, disguised as an ultra-Orthodox Jew, detonated a large explosive device on a crowded bus. Two of the wounded are listed in critical condition. The powerful bomb scattered human remains throughout the area of the attack, and the terrorist used nails and shrapnel in order to increase the pain and suffering of his victims. The force of the bomb blew a number of the passengers out of the bus. The terrorist organization Hamas, which continues to operate freely from Palestinian Authority territory, claimed responsibility for the attack.

At this time, the names of 15 terror victims have been released. Among the murdered are Sgt. Tamar Ben-Eliahu, age 20, of Moshav Paran, Alan Beer, age 47, of Jerusalem, Eugenia Berman, age 50, of Jerusalem, Elsa Cohen, age 70, of Jerusalem, Zvi Cohen, age 39, of Jerusalem, Roi Eliraz, age 22, of Mevaseret Zion, Alexander Kazaris, age 77, of Jerusalem, Tzipora Levy, age 70, of Jerusalem, Tita Martine, age 75, of Jerusalem, Yaffa Mualem, age 65, of Jerusalem, Yaniv Obayed, age 22, of Herzliya, Bat-El Ohana, age 21, of Kiryat Ata, Anna Orgal, age 55, of Jerusalem, Zippora Pesahovitch, age 54, of Zur Hadassah, and Malka Renee Sultan, age 67, of Jerusalem. The identities of two of the 17 victims have not yet been released.

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The purpose of such an attack is to kill as many Israelis as possible, and to destroy efforts to resume the peace process. This despicable act of terrorism is among the most recent in a string of attacks, including a combined attack at the Erez crossing, a shooting in Hebron, the murder of a young couple near Jerusalem, the lethal ambush of an Israeli man in the village of Yabed, the firing of Qassam rockets at the southern town of Sderot, and the shooting of two Israeli women in the West Bank.

On Thursday, 5 June, two young Israelis were murdered by terrorists in a wood close to Moshav Even Sapir, near Jerusalem. The victims, David Shambik, age 27, and Moran Menachem, age 17, were brutally beaten and stoned. According to the Jersualem police department, their bodies were found ripped to shreds by means of knives and other sharp implements.

On Sunday 8 June, four Israeli soldiers were killed when three Palestinian terrorists perpetrated a targeted attack on an Israel Defense Forces (IDF) position in the Erez industrial area, situated in the northern Gaza Strip. Among the murdered were three IDF reserve officers, Sergeant First Class Assaf Abarj'il, age 23, of Eilat, Sergeant First Class Udi Eilat, age 37, of Eilat, and Sergeant First Class Chen Engel, age 31, of Ramat Gan. IDF Warrant Officer, Sergeant First Class Baz Emete, age 23, of Beit Shean, was also killed.

Four soldiers were also wounded in the attack, one moderately and three others lightly, when the terrorists opened fire and threw grenades at the outpost. The three Palestinian militants, disguised in IDF uniforms and armed with Kalashnikovs and grenades, infiltrated the outpost by first passing through the checkpoint for Palestinian labourers employed in the Erez industrial zone.

This checkpoint had recently been opened in the framework of confidence-building measures enacted by the State of Israel, ahead of the Aqaba Summit. Since the beginning of the current conflict, there have been six terrorist attacks at the Erez crossing and three terrorist attacks at other crossings in the Gaza Strip, including the attack at the Karni crossing two months ago in which two Israeli civilians were killed. The Fatah Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades, Hamas and the Islamic Jihad issued a joint statement claiming responsibility for Sunday morning's attack.

Later on Sunday, Staff Sgt. Matan Gadri, age 21, of Moshav Moledet, was killed in Hebron while pursuing two fleeing Palestinian gunmen who earlier had wounded an Israeli border policeman on guard at the Tomb of the Patriarchs. The wounded Israeli policeman was manning a check post at the religious site, used to facilitate the safe movement of Muslim worshippers. When the Palestinian gunmen were eventually apprehended, Kalashnikov assault rifles and ammunition were found on their bodies.

Yesterday, Thursday, 12 June, an Israeli civilian, Avner Maimon, age 51, of Netanya, was killed when he was ambushed by terrorists in a car adjacent to the village of Yabed. Also yesterday, a Qassam rocket was fired at a factory near Sderot. The same factory has been hit before by missiles. Earlier in the day, a Qassam missile was fired at Sderot, and four Kassam rockets were fired at a number of Kibbutzim situated in the western Negev area.

This afternoon, Friday, 13 June, two Israeli women were seriously injured when terrorists opened fire on their car near Neve Tzuf in the West Bank. The identities of the wounded Israeli civilians have not yet been released.

Today's attack is merely the latest attempt by Palestinian terrorists to target Israeli civilians. Countless terrorist attacks have been prevented in recent weeks and days by the extraordinary efforts of Israel's security personnel. Since the Aqaba Summit last week, Israeli security forces continue to receive, on average, 60 daily intelligence reports warning of attempted attacks and have arrested 10 suspected suicide bombers. Wednesday's gruesome suicide attack in Jerusalem was in the late planning stages by last week, and was the result of long-term preparation by the terrorist organization.

On 23 May, Israel agreed to accept the steps set out in the road map (S/2003/529, annex), indicating the desire of the State and of the people of Israel to renew direct negotiations, in accordance with the conditions, principles and stages laid out in President George W. Bush's 24 June 2002 speech. In the context of this effort to restart the peace process, Israel has already started to implement the commitments it took upon itself at the Summit, including the release of Palestinian detainees, the dismantling of unauthorized outposts and the easing of security restrictions.

Unfortunately, the Palestinian Authority has yet to take one single step towards fulfilling its fundamental obligation to dismantle the terrorist infrastructure which it has nurtured and sustained for so long. It is simply intolerable, legally and morally, for the Palestinian Authority to allow murderous organizations, whose very goal is to commit crimes against innocent civilians, to operate freely in its territory. By refusing to take real and genuine steps to confront terrorism, the Palestinian side is once again endangering any prospects for peace and compelling Israel to continue to take the measures necessary to defend its citizens in accordance with its right and duty of self-defence.

Israel hopes that the new Palestinian leadership will prove that it is serious about ending violence, terrorism and incitement irrevocably, and that it is ready to lay the foundations for genuine peace and reconciliation, rather than just pay lip service to these notions. This must include confronting and eradicating terrorist organizations, such as Hamas, which is responsible for Wednesday's suicide bombing in Jerusalem, in addition to the attacks in Erez and Hebron, and has declared its intention to carry out further suicide attacks. Since 1993, Hamas has dispatched 113 suicide bombers, 72 of them since September 2000. As a result of the above-mentioned suicide attacks, 227 Israelis were killed and 1,393 were wounded. Hamas strives to create a united front among the Palestinian terror groups, and cooperates with terrorist organizations in Lebanon and Syria, as well as other international terrorist organizations.

In spite of Wednesday's murderous terrorist attack in Jerusalem, and other violent attacks which have been perpetrated since the Aqaba Summit, Israel will continue to work towards progress in the peace process in the hope of ending the dire reality in the region, and bringing about peace and calm for all peoples.

Israel calls upon the international community to reaffirm its absolute rejection of terrorist tactics, to accept nothing less than the complete dismantling of the terrorist infrastructure by the Palestinian leadership, and to use its authority to compel all regimes that sponsor and incite terrorism in the region to fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with international law and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1373 (2001).

I submit the present letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000, which document the criminal terrorist strategy for which the terrorists and their supporters must be held fully accountable.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Arye **Mekel**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.